2007 WATER QUALITY REPORT

SOUTH JORDAN UTAH

Water Division
10996 S. Redwood Rd
South Jordan City, UT 84095

SOUTH JORDAN UTAH

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Water Customer
South Jordan City, UT 84095

To the citizens of South Jordan City:

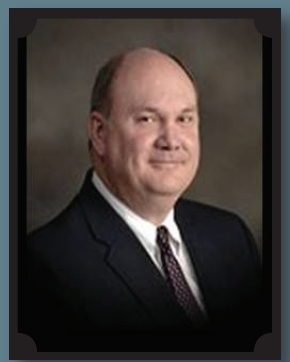
One of the major purposes of government is to do collectively what we cannot do individually. One major example of this exercise is in the provision of drinking water. How often do you think about tap water? If you are like most, the chances are that it is not often. Yet tap water delivers so many things that no other water can deliver. It delivers public health; it delivers fire protection; it delivers economic development; and it delivers quality of life.

South Jordan City is proud of its ability to provide a clean, safe and dependable water supply to all of our end users. South Jordan has been proactive in maintaining and expanding our water system to ensure the protections and benefits afforded by a state of the art drinking water conveyance system. We work hand in hand with the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, our wholesale supplier, to ensure water capacity now and in the future.

Every day, tens of thousands of people in South Jordan City turn on their faucets, but give little thought to the water that streams out. How does water move from its initial source through the treatment process and ultimately to our taps? And who are the skilled men and women responsible for bringing us our drinking water and what exactly do they do? Because of the efforts of your local government, South Jordan City, you don't have to think about it. You just need to know it will be there when the tap is turned on. But just in case you are a bit curious, take a moment and read the information enclosed herein and know that your city staff will continue to work as a team to earn your confidence in the drinking water we supply to your homes and businesses. When you need us, we will be there.

Sincerely,

Ricky A. Horst
City Manager



South Jordan City Water Division - May 2008
(Riverfront Parkway)

Quality Service - Quality Water

The Water Division is dedicated to providing safe, clean drinking water. The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 requires all water suppliers to provide important information about the water quality to their customers on an annual basis.

This Annual Water Quality Report gives us the opportunity to inform you that the South Jordan City Water System met and exceeded all federal and state requirements for the monitoring period January 1, 2007 to December 31, 2007. If you have any questions about the water quality please contact us at 253-5230 or visit the city's website at http://www.sjc.utah.gov.

We are committed to providing safe, clean water by remaining current and in compliance with all state and federal rules for water quality and distribution. The Water Division strives to better our community through prompt, reliable, knowledgeable service.

It is our goal to continue providing small town, personal service even as our city continues to grow. Quality service doesn't change, it only gets better, and that is our commitment to you.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

Having the ability to turn on a faucet and have water is rarely given much thought, but here are some frequently asked questions:

Q - Where does our water come from?

A - South Jordan purchases all of the culinary water from Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District (JVWCD).

Q - What is the hardness of the water?

A - The water has a total hardness range from 7-10 grains per gallon and is considered “hard”.

Q - Is there fluoride in the water?

A - Yes. JVWCD has been fluoridating the water since October 2003, as required by the Salt Lake Valley Health Department.

Q - How can I find out how much of a specific chemical is in the water, (ie., copper, lead, fluoride etc.)?

A - This report contains a chart of all the chemicals monitored. If something is not on the list you can contact the Water Division at 253-5230.

Q - How can I get better water pressure to my sprinkler system?

A - The water system is carefully designed to supply each area with adequate water pressure. If your sprinkler system is built for 40 psi it should have enough pressure. Otherwise, consider evaluating how simple modifications of your sprinkler zones could help.

DEFINITIONS

AL	Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
ND	Not Detected
NE	None Established
NTU	Nepholometric Turbidity Unit A measure of cloudiness of the water.
pCi/L	Picocuries Per Liter A measure of radiation.
PPM	Parts Per Million
TT	Treatment Technique A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Did You Know

Every month the Water Division takes 60 routine water samples from 60 different locations throughout the city. They are sent to a lab where the water is analyzed for bacteria.

The number of routine samples taken every month is determined by our population. As the city grows, so does the number of samples that are taken each month. This ensures the water is safe in all areas of the system and the city.

In addition to the routine sampling, each new water line is chlorinated and tested for bacteria before it becomes part of the water system.

The bacteria results are closely monitored by the Water Division and the state. Our water system had no water quality violations in 2007.

2007 WATER SAMPLE RESULTS

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, resevoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminant	Violation	Amount Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Year Sampled	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform Bacteria	No	ND	CFU/100ml	0	Not greater than 5% of all monthly samples.	2007	MCL is for monthly compliance. No positive samples. Human and animal fecal waste naturally occuring in the environment.
Radioactive Contaminants							
Alpha Emitters	No	3.0	pCi/L	NE	15	2007	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta Emitters*	No	1.4	pCI/L	NE	50	2007	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium 226 & 228	No	0.9	pCi/L	NE	5	2007	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radon	No	1470	pCi/L	NE	NE	2007	Naturally occuring in soil.
** EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.*							
Inorganic Contaminants							
Arsenic	No	0.001	mg/L	0	0.010	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards.
Barium	No	0.1	mg/L	2	2	2007	Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	No	0.001	mg/L	0.100	0.100	2007	Dishcarge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	No	0.08	mg/L	1.3	AL=1.3	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	No	0.8	mg/L	4	4	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; fluoride added at the source.
Lead	No	0.009	mg/L	0	AL=.015	2005	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Mercury (inorganic)	No	0.000	mg/L	0.002	0.002	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from landfills.
Nitrate	No	1.5	mg/L	10.0	10.0	2007	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Nitrate & Nitrite (nitrogen)	No	1.5	mg/L	10	10	2007	Runoff from fertilizer, leaching from septic tanks, and naturally occurring organic material.
Selenium	No	0.00	mg/L	0.05	0.05	2007	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	No	11.1	mg/L	NE	NE	2007	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from road deicing.
Sulfate	No	31	mg/L	NE	1000	2007	Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Disolved Solids (TDS)	No	205	mg/L	NE	2000	2007	Erosion of natural deposits.
Tubidity for Surface Water	No	0.0	NTU	TT	5.0	2007	Soil runoff.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	N	24.5	ug/L	NE	80	2007	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Health Advisory

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

WATER WORKS

To promote the consistent delivery of quality water, the Water Division focuses daily operations in several areas:

Resident Requests - The water crew responds to resident requests daily, from missing water meter lids to leaking fire hydrants. We will follow up on all requests.

Backflow Prevention - Residential, commercial and city inspections are conducted on all water connections to protect or eliminate all cross-connections and hazards to the water.

New Construction - The crew installs new residential water meters and inspects newly constructed buildings for compliance with state and city codes. We work closely with contractors and construction crews to fulfill required testing and inspect all new lines and tanks before they are put into service.

Maintenance - The water crew maintains and repairs water lines, fire hydrants, valves and services; responds to emergency leaks, flooding and after-hour issues. We also take routine water samples to meet state requirements and monitor water quality.

Distribution - We monitor water pressures throughout the city, adjusting flow and pressure levels to sustain adequate pressure in all areas. We monitor and maintain the water storage tanks, tracking flows, levels and pressures through a remote computer system called SCADA.

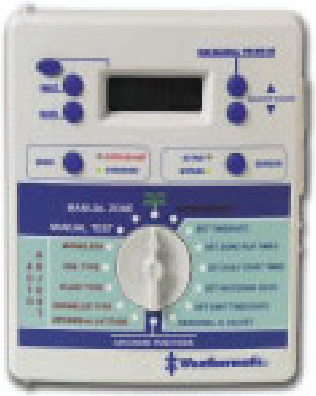
Secondary Water - A portion of the water system is provided with a secondary (irrigation) water connection. The water division maintains and operates the system that is provided with water through multiple canals fed from Utah Lake.

Did You Know

There are over 250 miles of culinary water lines connected to 2,400 fire hydrants, ~13,600 water meters, and 5 water storage tanks in the city.

WATER CONSERVATION REBATE PROGRAM

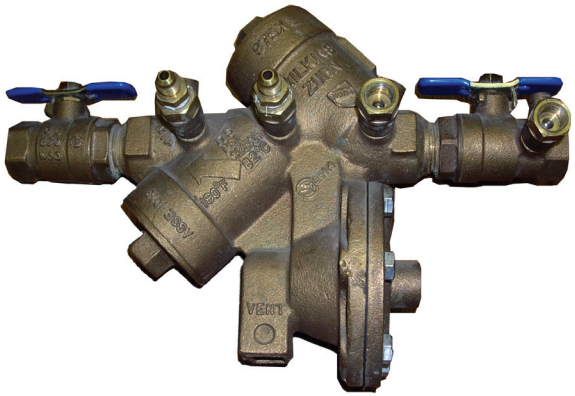
Water is a vital resource and although drinking water in the state of Utah is limited, more than 50% is used on outdoor irrigation. With the support of Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District, South Jordan City is promoting a water conservation program for residents and businesses that do not have access to secondary water.



The water conservation program offers a $250 rebate to residents and businesses after the purchase of conservation irrigation landscape products. The promoted landscape product, the Smart Irrigation Controller and on-site weather station, will help residents and businesses decrease the amount of water used to irrigate landscapes, resulting also in lower water bills. This water conservation program will also help the water suppliers meet the growing water demands needed for the future.

The South Jordan City water conservation rebate program is only valid for residents and businesses within the South Jordan City boundaries who have no access to secondary water and who have purchased and had installed the landscape products in a South Jordan City residence. For more information on the rebate program brochures are available at city hall. Rebate submission forms and more information are also available on the city's website at http://www.ci.south-jordan.ut.us/water-smartcontrollers.asp.

BACKFLOW PREVENTION

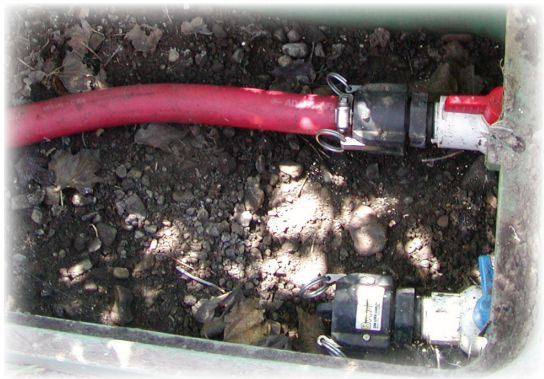


Maintaining a Backflow Prevention Program is essential to maintaining and protecting water quality. An inspector from the Water Division will be visiting homes during the next year to verify the safety of sprinkler system connections.

Backflow incidents can seriously affect the quality and safety of the drinking water. Backflow is the reverse flow of contaminated water or other substances from a user's water system back into the public drinking water. Backflow can occur if your plumbing system is physically connected (also called a cross connection) to anything other than culinary water. Common residential examples include landscape sprinkling systems and garden hoses.

Backflow prevention assemblies provide the public water system with protection against contamination or pollution. Every sprinkler irrigation system that utilizes culinary (drinking) water is required by the state plumbing code and the city municipal code to be protected by a backflow preventer. Backflow preventers require an annual test conducted by a state-certified backflow technician. South Jordan City will provide this annual test for all residential backflow preventers.

All sprinkler irrigation systems that are designed to use both the secondary (canal) and culinary water are also required to have a physical disconnect, swing joint connection. The swing joint connection makes it impossible for the culinary and secondary water to be used or connected at the same time.



A pamphlet will be left at your home at the time of inspection detailing the level of compliance and any corrective measure that may need to be taken. For more information, to schedule an inspection or to arrange for the annual test please contact the Water Division at 253-5230.

SECONDARY WATER

A portion of the city is provided with a connection to the city's secondary water system. Secondary water is fed to the system through multiple canals that deliver water from Utah Lake. This water is not treated and is used for sprinkler landscape irrigation.

The secondary water system is in large part gravity fed, requiring end-users to install and maintain personal pumps and filters. In an effort to alleviate the debris and mud that often clogs filters restricting flow the city has focused on making improvements.

New rotating screens have been installed at the secondary systems connection at the canal. These screens are attached to the weir and powered to rotate to keep any debris from clogging the inlet and from allowing larger material into the pipes. This will help reduce clogged secondary water mainlines, and will continue to allow the most amount of water possible to the individual water services.

Did You Know

On average South Jordan City uses 9.6 million gallons of drinking water a day. Which is about 208 gallons of water per person.

City Phone Numbers

http://www.sjc.utah.gov

City Hall	254-3742	Public Works	253-5230
Utility Billing	254-3742	Water Division	253-5230
Code Enforcement	254-3742	Streets Division	253-5230
Municipal Court	254-6381	Storm Drains Division	253-5230
Animal Control	999-9999	Sanitation	253-5230
Parks & Recreation	254-3048	Parks Reservations	253-5230
Parks & Cemetery Maintenance	254-3048	Aquatic & Fitness Center	253-5236
After Hours Dispatch	840-4000	Emergency	911